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COUNTRY THREAT FILE (CTF):  
CODEBOOK AND INSTRUCTIONS  
TR&A Technical Report #36  
Threat Recognition and Analysis Project

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## COUNTRY THREAT FILE (CTF): CODEBOOK AND INSTRUCTIONS

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September 1976

The Country Threat File (called CTF, in brief) resembles an almanac that has been computerized. It contains information on 155 countries. The information is categorized within five sections and is organized to expedite computer searching for combinations of material. The machine does the reading: given a problem, it finds the answers and prints them according to directions given by the user. Generally, there are two forms of problems that the CTF can handle: (1) it can display items of information about requested named countries or (2) it can be given certain facts and then be asked to display the names of countries that fit with the selected facts. For example, a few computer instructions will cause the scanning and listing of the names of the finance ministers of all the African countries. This is the first type of use. The second type might be a search to find Gross National Product per capita under \$500 and with military expenditures that are 1% or more of the GNP.

The Country Threat File was not devised and brought up to an operational condition to serve as a generalized reference source about the countries of the world, however. As its name implies, the CTF has the main purpose of providing current and succinct data on the "threat burdens" being carried by each of the countries. Indicators are being improved at present for monitoring and charting circumstances of tension, stress, danger, disturbance, upheaval, dislocation, disruption, and threat in world politics. Some of these "burdens" are strictly domestic in nature while others are international or even transnational. Some are afflictions that are of short duration and passing while others are chronic and deep-seated. Japan, for example, is certain to be sensitive about the possibility of interference or stoppage in the matter of obtaining a steady inflow of raw materials and energy resources but what we mean by a "threat burden" would arise if something happens or is thought to be about to happen that would reduce or cut off the shipping of petroleum from the Persian Gulf area.

The CTF exists in its present prototype form to demonstrate how the current information about threat burdens, their rise and fall, and their possible

relationship with other nation attributes, relations, and security factors can be assembled and made quickly available upon request. As various kinds of worldwatching and monitoring of conditions on the globe are introduced, developed, and improved, the vast data produced will need reducing and digesting to usable forms for various particular purposes. The CTF is conceived to be such a data in-gathering, reducing, and integrating device. The kind and degree of threat burden is theorized to have a great deal to do with how a country can be expected to act and respond in international politics. Thus, the CTF is thought of as a supporting resource for both the study and practice of foreign policy.

Like an almanac, the Country Threat File needs frequent new editions. In the development of the prototype we are describing, five complete updates already have been made at the time of this writing. It is thought that the listing of information for all 155 countries should be gone over from the beginning to the end every three months. Thus, there would be four editions a year prepared. In addition to the beginning-to-end review, daily changes in details should be made. New heads of state and government leadership changes should be registered in the file as soon as the news about them becomes available. Threat assessment revisions also are expected to be frequent. The current listings of threat items in the affairs of the countries are demonstration data in the main. To the extent possible with limited resources and without any regularized input from monitoring systems, we have attempted to show, with as much realism as we could achieve, the kinds of items that should be on a current threat list. The importance of constant revision and updating is emphasized by the country identification code line that appears in every computer printout. That code line called COD, to conform to the three letter naming of everything in the system, includes information on the last update made for the given country: 220 FRANCE FRN 676 means a June 1976 revision for FRANCE also know equivalently by two code names, FRN and 220.

The foregoing description of the general character and the main purpose of CTF gives sufficient information, perhaps, to orient the reader to the flexible and still-experimental nature of the file-building and data retrieval. The codebook details that follow show the current organization of the file. That organization should stand as is for a while since numbers of additions and improvements can be incorporated without changing the framework. The goal has been to include a substantial amount of information in a small space. At the moment, the complete entry for a country

is not allowed to exceed 55 lines with no more than 70 characters on a line. The file should remain limited in size; one objective not reached at this time is to use CTF on mini-computers with time-sharing multi-display. The instructions and some of the organizational detail to follow are specific to IBM big computer systems; the program code is PLI, the programs and data files are on an IBM 370/158 with TSO. All data entering and editing are done with normal TSO edit, using the "DATA" type file with all upper case letters. The "TEXT" alternative with upper and lower case printing was used at first but abandoned in consideration of the complications that arise when alternative search requests have to be considered: France and FRANCE are not the same to the computer. Pretty printing in upper and lower case could be accomplished and the problem mentioned above could be overcome; we have not taken the trouble to arrange that at this time. The file organization, including the main sections and all the keyword identifications, now is described, item by item. We begin with a display of the complete entry for one country:

COD:482 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CEN 676  
HST:PRS MAR J.B. BOKASSA; HST:PM E. DOMITEN;  
FOR:A. FRANCK; FIN:M-C. GBOKO; DEF:MAR J.B. BOKASSA;  
INT:T.B. LAMINE;  
ARE:000,242,000; POP:001,750,000; GNP:000,000,302,000,000;  
PPC:00173;  
BOR:CHA; BOR:SUD; BOR:CON; BOR:COP; BOR:CAO;  
ORG:AFDB; ORG:CONFERENCE OF EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN STATES;  
ORG:EAMA; ORG:ECA; ORG:FAO; ORG:GATT; ORG:IBRD; ORG:ICAO;  
ORG:IDA; ORG:ILO; ORG:IMF; ORG:ITU; ORG:OAU; ORG:OCAM;  
ORG:SEABEDS COMMITTEE; ORG:UDEAC; ORG:UNO; ORG:UNESCO;  
ORG:UPU; ORG:WCL; ORG:WHO; ORG:WMO;@  
AGR:12 AFRICAN COUNTRIES "AFRICAN SOLIDARITY FUND",  
EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND AID, USA DROUGHT VICTIMS,  
FRN AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL RAISING PROJECTS;  
TRD:\*DIAMONDS 41%, \*COTTON 22%, \*COFFEE 22%, \*PARTNERS  
EEC 58%, FRN 42%, USA 15%, ISR 7%, ITA 7%, #MACHINERY 19%,  
#MOTOR VEHICLES 16%, #COTTON TEXTILES 19%, #PARTNERS  
EEC 75%, FRN 54%, GMW 11%, COP 4%;  
ECO:#USA \$8.3M, #EEC \$6.4M, #IDA \$3.9M, #UNO \$1.2M,  
#FRN, #EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND;  
BALANCE OF TRADE:-\$1.33M;  
DEF:#FRN;  
TRN:#FRN;  
T+B:#FRN;  
MIL:#FRN;  
ARM:#USR \$1M, #FRN \$2M;@  
TAF:000,003,000; FPP:00.17; DEX:000,007,000,000; M%G:02.34;@

V01:RE-EVALUATING THE POLICY OF DETENTE WITH SAF IN THE  
WAKE OF THE VICTORY OF THE MPLA IN ANG;@

The computer recognizes 46 three letter code words in a country entry. Further, the machine "knows" that these 46 are distributed in five groupings. Units of information are read between colon and semicolon. Thus, the form for recording the population of a country is POP:000,000,000; The price that is paid for the condensation of the information and the use of short code names is that the user must become familiar with the meanings of the symbols for the 46 codes and the 5 "sections." To provide a convenience here, we have compiled two lists on a one page look-up table. On the left are the 5 section names and below each, the code words. On the right is an alphabetical list of the three letter codes and brief descriptions followed at the end by the section abbreviations.

The five sections are COD meaning simply the code identifications for the countries, BAS meaning "basic information" and main country attributes, EXC meaning exchange and transactions, SEC meaning security, and includes some information on resources and military status, and THR meaning threat, items of stress, focus of national attention on main problems or, in general, vital concerns.

# COUNTRY THREAT CODES

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Section name: COD | Alpha code name, description, and section ID:   |
| COD               | AGR Agreements recently reached with other countries with names and codes given sometimes (EXC)           |
| Section name: BAS | ARE Area of country in square miles: 000,000,000 (BAS)  |
| HST               | ARM Arms sales/exchanges, country code, direction and amount (EXC)  |
| CPS               | BOR Bordering countries, country code names (BAS)   |
| FIN               | CPS Communist party secretary, name given (BAS)   |
| FOR               | COD Country name, WEIS alpha and numeric code names, time of last update as month, year (i.e., 676) (COD) |
| INT               |   |
| DEF               |   |
| ARE               |   |
| POP               |   |
| GNP               |   |
| PPC               |   |
| BOR               |   |
| ORG               |   |
| Section name: EXC | DEF Defense minister, name given (BAS)  |
| AGR               | DEF Defense pacts, formal arrangements, name of countries as parties and pact name (EXC)                  |
| TRD               | DEX Defense expenditures, given in USA\$ equivalents: 000,000,000,000 (SEC)                               |
| ECO               | ECO Economic aid and assistance, country code names, amounts, and direction (EXC)                         |
| DEF               |   |
| TRN               |   |
| T+B               |   |
| MIL               |   |
| ARM               |   |
| Section name: SEC | FIN Finance minister, name given (BAS)  |
| RES               | FOR Foreign minister, name given (BAS)  |
| TAF               | FPP Total armed forces as percent of population; given in percent 00.00 (SEC)                             |
| FPP               |   |
| DEX               |   |
| M&G               |   |
| Section name: THR | GNP Gross national product in \$ equivalents: given as 000,000,000,000,000 (BAS)                          |
| V01               | HST Head of State, premier, president, etc., name given (BAS)   |
| V02               | INT Interior minister, name given (BAS)   |
| V03               | M&G Military expenditures given as percent of Gross National Product: 00.00 (SEC)                         |
| V04               | MIL Military aid and assistance, country code names, amount, and direction (EXC)                          |
| V05               | ORG International organization membership code names of organizations (BAS)                               |
| to V20            | POP Population of the country: 000,000,000 (BAS)  |
|                   | PPC Gross National Product per capita in \$ equivalents: 00000 (BAS)                                      |
|                   | RES Resources; basic products, minerals, rank (SEC)   |
|                   | T+B Troops and bases abroad or host to; direction is indicated; country code names (EXC)                  |
|                   | TAF Total armed forces; numbers of personnel: 000,000,000 (SEC)   |
|                   | TRD Trade; products, percent, country code names and direction (EXC)                                      |
|                   | TRN Troop training; country code, number, direction (EXC)   |
|                   | V0x Vital concerns listed up to 20 as V01 V02 etc. (THR)  |

Most of the information following the code words is easy to interpret. The brief descriptions shown on the COUNTRY THREAT CODES sheet suffice for identifying most of the data. There are a few exceptions, however, and these are discussed next. In the BAS (Basic Information) section, BOR and ORG make use of abbreviations and codes. The countries on the borders are listed by the three letter names shown in the COD line. The ORG names are acronyms and abbreviations for international organizations. An identification table of organizations is included in this write-up.

In the EXC (Exchange and transactions) section, there are some special symbols that must be understood to read the information correctly. In the TRD, TRN, T+B, ECO, MIL, and ARM sub-sections, an asterisk (\*) before a name indicates that the country is exporting, sending out, or giving or that a product or service is being furnished, given, or sold. The asterisk generally means "out-go." The opposite circumstance is indicated by the number sign (#). It signifies, generally, "in-take." Included are importing, receiving aid from, acting as host or recipient. In the TRD sub-section, the :percentage shows the proportion of the total for the product or resource. Trading partners are indicated and conditions are defined for them in \*, #, and % terms also. A few examples make understandable the notation followed in the EXC and SEC sections. An interpretation in words is given for each of the following examples:

COD:450 LIBERIA LBR 676  
 TRD:\*IRON ORE 75%, \*RUBBER 12%, \*PARTNERS USA 21%, ITA 18%,  
 NTH 14%, JAP 8%, BEL-LUX 6%, FRN 5%, #FOOD AND LIVESTOCK 16%  
 #PARTNERS USA 30%, GNM 12%, UNK 9%, JAP 8%, NTH 5%, SAU 5%;  
 ECO:#UGA, #EEC, #WORLD BANK, #GNM, \*UGA, #DME 11.9M;  
 MIL:#USA \$.4M;  
 ARM:#USA \$1M;

Converted to sentences, the foregoing reads, 75% of Liberia's exports is iron ore and rubber makes up a further 12%. The United States is Liberia's chief export market with 21% of the total exports, then followed by Italy, taking 18% of Liberia's trade, West Germany (17%), the Netherlands (14%), Japan (8%), and Belgium and Luxembourg (6%), and France (5%). Liberia's main imports are food and livestock making up 16% of the total import trade. The United States is Liberia's chief supplier with 30% of Liberian imports. Other suppliers from abroad are West Germany (12%), Great Britain (9%), Japan (8%), the Netherlands (5%), and Saudi Arabia (5%). Liberia receives foreign assistance from Uganda



but also extends foreign aid to Uganda. Other sources of Liberian foreign aid are the European Community, the World Bank, and West Germany. DME stands for Developed Market Economies, and CPE stands for Centrally Planned Economies of which both are cumulative figures under the sub-section ECO. Military assistance comes from the United States in the amount of \$400,00. The USA also sold a million dollars worth of arms to Liberia last year.

COD:315 CZECHOSLOVAKIA CZE 676  
 TRD:\*MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT 34%, \*MANUFACTURED  
 ARTICLES 12%, \*PARTNERS USR 32%, GMY 11%, POL 8%,  
 #MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT 34%, #BASIC  
 MANUFACTURES 15%, #CRUDE MATERIALS EXCEPT FUEL 13%,  
 #FOOD & LIVE ANIMALS 11%, #PARTNERS USR 34%, GME 12%;  
 ECO:\*\$303M;  
 BALANCE OF TRADE:-\$.471B;  
 T+B:#USR 80,000 TROOPS;  
 MIL:#USR;

In English, the foregoing says, thirty four percent of Czechoslovakia's exports are machinery and transport equipment. Second in exports are manufactured articles (12%). Thirty four percent of Czechoslovakian imports also are machinery and transport equipment. The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's chief customer abroad, receiving 32% of the Czech exports. West Germany (11%) and Poland (8%) are other important export customers. Czechoslovakia does 15% of its imports in basic manufactures and also imports crude materials (13%) and food and live animals(11%). Czechoslovakia's main suppliers are the Soviet Union (34%) and East Germany (12%). Czechoslovakia extended \$303 million in foreign aid in the period. The Soviet Union has 80,000 troops in Czechoslovakia and supplies military aid.

A similar procedure is used in the SEC section for RES (resources). Here are a few examples of how to read the items in RES:

COD:220 FRANCE FRN 676  
 RES:4 URANIUM 8%, 6 BAUXITE 5%(GMY 57%, UNK 28%, ITA 11%),  
 7 IRON ORE(BEL-LUX 73%, GMY 27%), 6 NUCLEAR CAPACITY 3.9%,  
 5 RUBBER SYNTHETIC 7%, 7 SUGAR 4%, 6 MEAT 2%;

If a country is one of the top ten world producers of a

specific resource then it will appear in the COUNTRY THREAT FILE. In other words, France ranks 4th in world production of uranium and produces 8% of the world's total yearly production of uranium. France also ranks 6th in world production of bauxite and produces 5% of the world's total yearly production of bauxite. Of the 5% of the world's total bauxite production 57% is exported to West Germany, 23% to the United Kingdom, and 11% to Italy. France ranks 7th in the world production of iron ore of which they export 73% of total to Belgium and Luxembourg and 27% West Germany. France ranks 6th in nuclear capacity and 5th in synthetic rubber and produces 7% of the world's total yearly production of synthetic rubber. France ranks 7th in world production of sugar and produces 4% of the world's total yearly production of sugar. Lastly, France ranks 6th in world production of meat and produces 2% of the world's total yearly production.

COD:490 ZAIRE COP 576  
 RES:6 COPPER 7%, 7 TIN CONCENTRATE 37%(BEL-LUX 62%, NTH 22%,  
 SPN 15%), 8 ZINC ORE 2.4%(BEL-LUX 86%, FRN 8%),  
 9 MANGANESE ORE (USA 36%, BEL-LUX 29%, NOR 20%),  
 9 RUBBER 1%;

The foregoing says, Zaire is the world's 6th ranked producer of copper and its yearly production of copper amounts to 7% of the world's total yearly production. Zaire is 7th in its production of tin concentrates and produces 37% of the world's total yearly supply exporting 62% to Belgium and Luxembourg, 22% to the Netherlands, and 15% to Spain. Ranking 8th in zinc ore, Zaire produces 2.4% of the world's yearly production and exports 86% to Belgium and Luxembourg, and 8% to France. In manganese ore, Zaire ranks 9th in world production. They export 36% to the United States, 29% to Belgium and Luxembourg, and 20% to Norway. Lastly, Zaire is the world's 9th ranked producer of rubber and its yearly production of rubber amounts to 1% of the world's total yearly production.

The abbreviations, code names, and notations will become familiar after a little practice in the use of the retrieval procedures. Before turning to the matter of how to get wanted combinations of information from CTF, we should note the few technical requirements for editing and adding to the CTF data:

1. No more than 55 lines can be used in the entry for a country. Fewer lines than 55 are accepted by the program.

2. No more than 70 spaces on a line can be used.
3. Every complete record for a country must be separated from the next by one blank line (not more than one, however).
4. The information unit is bounded by the colon and semicolon. Further, each section (BAS, EXC, SEC, and THR) must be concluded with an @ sign. If there is no information in a section, an @ must be included anyway to mark the end of where information would have gone had there been any.
5. Always use the TSO edit "DATA" type and not "TEXT". The organization of the CTF data set should be fixed blocked, logical record length of 80, and blocksize of 1680 (FB, 80, 1680).

Using VCSCAN: the retrieving of selected information. The instructions given here are for "batch processing" and the use of punch cards is assumed. An online, interactive version of the VCSCAN program exists, also. These JCL (Job Control Language) cards provide the means of calling up the retrieval program and pointing it to the CTF data set (once the latter has been copied from tape to a disk data set):

```
// EXEC VCSCAN$,DSN='TSOU001.SCAN1.DATA'
//SYSIN DD *
```

Following the JCL, one enters a few commands in this sequence. First comes the instruction to the machine on what is to be printed. For a first example, let us say we need the names of the finance ministers of China, South Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Thailand. To order the printing of these names with the country ID included, punch a card at column 1 that says simply:

FIN

This will result in the information appearing on a printout.

The first thing to concentrate on in running a VCSCAN job is what to order printed. If you want a whole section (such as the complete threat list), include THR on the card. Any sub-section code name can be specified, alone, and

without reference to the main section name. For instance, for the above named list of countries, we could order the printing of the finance ministers' names, the #1 threat item and the per capital Gross National Product for each:

FIN V01 PPC

When it has been decided what printing is wanted, the instruction is given for the actual selection, in the example, the country names wanted. Cards showing the main section name and the sub-section name are made as follows:

COD COD:710  
 COD COD:732  
 COD COD:740  
 COD COD:840  
 COD COD:800

The work is finally ordered done with a card:

SCAN

The whole procedure, then, is:

```
// EXEC VCSCANQ,DSN='TSOU001.SCAN1.DATA'
//SYSIN DD *
FIN
COD COD:710 | COD:732 | COD:740 | COD:840 | COD:800
SCAN
```

Some additional illustrations of how to write the PRINT and SELECT commands now follow:

PROBLEM: Print out the full record(all sections)  
 for Canada and Cuba.

PRINT Command:  
 ALL

SELECT Command:  
 COD COD:020 | COD:040  
 SCAN

PROBLEM: Print out just the security section(SEC)  
for Japan using the word, JAPAN as ID.

PRINT Command:  
SEC

SELECT Command:  
COD 'JAPAN'  
SCAN

Notice how the "literal" is used in the SELECT command.  
Simply name the section you want to have scanned for a  
symbol or several symbols. More examples are given later.

PROBLEM: List the head of state and the foreign  
minister for BRA(BRAZIL), ARG(ARGENTINA\*),  
CHL(CHILE), and PER(PERU\*).

PRINT Command:  
HST FOR

SELECT Command:  
COD 'BRA' | 'ARG' | 'CHL' | 'PER'  
SCAN

To summarize on searches for information on countries, the  
printing instructions allow a choice among (1) ALL meaning  
all the sections for a country are listed, (2) BAS EXC SEC  
THR meaning that the main section or sections asked for are  
printed and (3) the name(s) of sub-sections, any of the list  
such as POP DEX VCC ECO. In the PRINT command, main section  
and sub-sections are not coupled as they are in the SELECT  
command. No "and" or "or" connectors are given. The SELECT  
command has two main forms for calling out data on named  
countries. The first calls for the main section (COD) and  
the sub-section (also COD), a semicolon, and the numerical  
country code (i.e. COD COD:660). This asks for Lebanon data.  
Note that no space appears between COD:660. There are two  
ways to ask for listings for several countries. The first  
is:

COD COD:002  
COD COD:020  
COD COD:040  
COD COD:070

The second uses the "or" sign and puts all the requests  
on a line(card):

COD COD:002 | COD:020 | COD:040 | COD:070

The second main form uses the "literal":

```
COD 'USA'
COD 'CANADA'
COD 'CUBA'
COD 'MEXICO'           or

COD 'USA' | 'CAN' | 'CUBA' | 'MEX'
```

The "country look-up" procedure described above is useful for fact-finding, generally, as one would use an almanac. The other mode of operation is a little more difficult to think through but it produces more interesting results. Here we direct queries to the CTF system about which countries fit in groups or share characteristics. A simple example of what we shall call the "zero select" method is the question, which of the 155 countries have a GNP per capita under \$100? This condition is what the SELECT command will ferret out. On the PRINT command we do not need to call for COD since it will always appear. Thus, the PRINT command might just call for the population of the country. Since we are selecting on the GNP/cap we might as well see what the numbers are for the very poor countries. We shall find which are the poorest countries among other things. Hence the

PRINT Command is:  
POP PPC

SELECT Command is:  
BAS PPC:000  
SCAN

The selection principle is that the scan will look in the basic section and the GNP per capita sub-section and pick all the countries where there are three zeros appearing immediately after the semicolon. There are five places for all PPC numbers (five are needed; Kuwait has a per capita figure of 10060 or \$10,060). It will be seen that if the first three numbers are zeros, the last two will indicate numbers between 01 and 99. This is the way to use the zero select to find ranges for amounts of less than \$100 GNP per capita.

PROBLEM: Which countries have a GNP between

1 and 2 billion dollars per year  
and spend less on defense than \$10  
million a year? We want to see the  
population, the per capita GNP, the  
defense expenditure amounts, and also  
the total number in armed forces:

PRINT Command:  
POP PPC DEX TAF

The SELECT command now requires the use of another feature.  
We want the selection of countries to meet two conditions:  
GNP between 1 and 2 billion dollars and defense expenditures  
less than 10 million. Notice these are in two different  
sections: GNP is in BAS and DEX is in SEC. Here is the  
SELECT notation for this situation:

BAS GNP:000,001 (GNP has five sets of 3 zeros  
000,000,000,000,000; selecting  
five zeros and 1 will pick  
numbers of a billion to 1 billion  
999 million and will reject all  
others)

SEC DEX:000,00 (DEX has four sets of 3 zeros  
000,000,000,000; selecting five  
zeros will allow numbers up to  
9,999,999 and hence will be below  
10 million)

COMPOUND BAS & SEC  
SCAN

Compound is used when the problem calls for selections that  
meet more than single conditions ("Boolean and") and when  
the called-for sub-sections are in different main sections.  
Note that "compound" joins the main sections(BAS and SEC).  
When the search for criteria does not carry outside one main  
section, the Compound command is not used.

PROBLEM: Which countries are the smallest? Let us  
define smallest: which countries have areas  
less than 1000 square miles and populations  
of less than a million.

PRINT Command:  
ARE POP

SELECT Command:  
BAS ARE:000,000, & POP:000

## SCAN

Note the use of the ampersand(&). It tells the machine to keep only the records that meet both conditions. Use of the "or" symbol (|) in effect tells the computer, pick this one, or pick this one, or pick this one, and keep all that fit any of the requirements. Thus, a population search in the SELECT command could be:

BAS POP:1 | POP:2 | POP:3 | POP:4 to 6

It would find all countries above 100 million and less than 700 million. It would miss China on the high side (953 million). Which countries should be on the list?

The availability of the and-or logic for controlling the scanning, along with the control over the numbers by zero select and its variations opens up queries in many combinations. The user can explore the principles shown in the foregoing problems and find many relationships within and among country groups. As the CTF is developed, more opportunities can be built into the system. It remains to show how the "literals" add further power to the searches. Here is a problem with some uncertain features. For a first pass at the question, however, we might consider the "threat burdens" of the countries and wonder if "terrorism" and "inflation" co-occur very often in the Threat lists. Are there many countries doubly-affected this way? The commands could be done this way:

PRINT Command:  
V01 TAF

SELECT Command:  
THR 'TERRORISM' & 'INFLATION'  
SCAN

Further investigations might be directed to the CTF, once this country list is in hand. Literals could be combined with sub-section zero select, including the COMPOUND use.

PRINT Command:  
V01 TAF

SELECT Command:  
EXC 'BALANCE OF TRADE:--'  
SEC DFX:00  
COMPOUND EXC & SEC  
SCAN



Unless the Country Threat File is kept under constant development and change, it will not hold interest and importance beyond the stage of casual exploration and look-up exercises. As was pointed out at the beginning of this discussion, the CTF is designed to receive the analytic output of the dangers files procedures. This operation depends, of course, on the keeping of current threat appraisals and on maintaining data on the threat burdens of the nations.

The remainder of this report is devoted to the documentation of the Country Threat File. The references given apply only to the update for the summer of 1976. Previous editions used different sources in some instances. Future versions will be based on other sets of sources which will be identified in later codebooks.

The alpha a numeric ID's found in the COD section (i.e., 020 CAN) are a modified list adapted from the Russet-Singer-Small and Brams designations of country codes (Steven J. Brams, "Transaction Flows in the International System," American Political Science Review, 60 (December 1966), 880-898, p. 890 and Bruce M. Russet, J. David Singer, and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," American Political Science Review, 62 (September 1968), 932-51.

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GNP:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES AND ARMS  
TRANSFERS 1965-1974.

PPC:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

Computed from available statistics.

BOR:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK

ORG:NATIONAL BASIC INTELLIGENCE FACTBOOK.

AGR:AFRICA RESEARCH BULLETIN, ECONOMIC  
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KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES

WEIS Scans

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TRD:DIRECTION OF TRADE

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WEIS and DDV Scans

# COUNTRY CODES FOR THE COUNTRY THREAT FILE

|     |     |                                 |     |     |                                    |
|-----|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| 700 | AFG | Afghanistan                     | 438 | GUI | Guinea                             |
| 339 | ALB | Albania                         | 441 | GBI | Guinea-Bissau                      |
| 615 | ALG | Algeria                         | 110 | GUY | Guyana                             |
| 232 | AND | Andorra                         | 041 | HAI | Haiti                              |
| 561 | ANG | Angola                          | 091 | HON | Honduras                           |
| 160 | ARG | Argentina                       | 310 | HUN | Hungary                            |
| 900 | AUL | Australia                       | 395 | ICE | Iceland                            |
| 305 | AUS | Austria                         | 750 | IND | India                              |
| 695 | BAH | Bahrain                         | 850 | INS | Indonesia                          |
| 765 | BGD | Bangladesh                      | 630 | IRN | Iran                               |
| 053 | BAR | Barbados                        | 645 | IRQ | Iraq                               |
| 211 | BEL | Belgium                         | 205 | IRE | Ireland                            |
| 760 | BHU | Bhutan                          | 666 | IRS | Israel                             |
| 145 | BOL | Bolivia                         | 325 | ITA | Italy                              |
| 571 | BOT | Botswana                        | 437 | IVO | Ivory Coast                        |
| 140 | BRA | Brazil                          | 051 | JAM | Jamaica                            |
| 355 | BUL | Bulgaria                        | 740 | JAP | Japan                              |
| 775 | BUR | Burma                           | 663 | JOR | Jordan                             |
| 516 | BUI | Burundi                         | 501 | KEN | Kenya                              |
| 811 | CAM | Cambodia                        | 731 | KON | Korea/North                        |
| 471 | CAO | Cameroun                        | 732 | KOS | Korea/South                        |
| 020 | CAN | Canada                          | 690 | KUW | Kuwait                             |
| 431 | CPV | Cape Verde                      | 812 | LAO | Laos                               |
| 482 | CEN | Central Africa Rep.             | 660 | LEB | Lebanon                            |
| 780 | CEY | Sri Lanka (Ceylon)              | 570 | LES | Lesotho                            |
| 483 | CHA | Chad                            | 450 | LBR | Liberia                            |
| 155 | CHL | Chile                           | 620 | LIB | Libya                              |
| 710 | CHN | China, Peoples Rep.             | 223 | LIC | Liechtenstein                      |
| 713 | CHT | China, Republic of              | 212 | LUX | Luxemburg                          |
| 100 | COL | Colombia                        | 721 | MAC | Macao                              |
| 495 | COM | Comoro Islands                  | 580 | MAG | Malagasy                           |
| 484 | CON | Congo Brazzaville               | 553 | MAW | Malawi                             |
| 490 | COP | Zaire (Congo-Kinshasa)          | 820 | MAL | Malaysia                           |
| 094 | COS | Costa Rica                      | 782 | MAD | Maldives                           |
| 040 | CUB | Cuba                            | 432 | MLI | Mali                               |
| 352 | CYP | Cyprus/Greek                    | 338 | MLT | Malta                              |
| 315 | CZE | Czechoslovakia                  | 435 | MAU | Mauritania                         |
| 434 | DAH | Dahomey (Peoples Rep. of Benin) | 590 | MAR | Mauritius                          |
| 390 | DEN | Denmark                         | 070 | MEX | Mexico                             |
| 042 | DOM | Dominican Rep.                  | 221 | MOC | Monaco                             |
| 130 | ECU | Ecuador                         | 712 | MON | Mongolia                           |
| 092 | ELS | El Salvador                     | 600 | MOR | Morocco                            |
| 440 | GUE | Equatorial Guinea               | 555 | FRE | Frelimo-Mozambique                 |
| 530 | ETH | Ethiopia                        | 698 | MOM | Muscat and Oman                    |
| 980 | FIJ | Fiji                            | 562 | NMB | Namibia (former South-West Africa) |
| 375 | FIN | Finland                         | 921 | NAU | Nauru                              |
| 220 | FRN | France                          | 790 | NEP | Nepal                              |
| 481 | GAB | Gabon                           | 210 | NTH | Netherlands                        |
| 420 | GAM | Gambia                          | 920 | NEW | New Zealand                        |
| 265 | GME | Germany/Dem. Rep.               | 093 | NIC | Nicaragua                          |
| 255 | GMW | Germany/Fed. Rep.               | 435 | NIR | Niger                              |
| 452 | GHA | Ghana                           | 475 | NIG | Nigeria                            |
| 350 | GRC | Greece                          | 385 | NOR | Norway                             |
| 090 | GUA | Guatemala                       | 770 | PAK | Pakistan                           |

095 PAN Panama  
905 PAP Papua New Guinea  
150 PAR Paraguay  
135 PER Peru  
840 PHI Philippines  
290 POL Poland  
235 POR Portugal  
485 STV Principee and Sao Tomee  
696 QAT Qatar  
552 RHO Rhodesia  
360 RUM Rumania  
517 RWA Rwanda  
331 SAN San Marino  
670 SAU Saudi Arabia  
433 SEN Senegal  
451 SIE Sierra Leone  
830 SIN Singapore  
520 SOM Somalia  
560 SAF South Africa  
230 SPN Spain  
625 SUD Sudan  
105 SUR Surinam  
572 SWA Swaziland  
380 SWD Sweden  
225 SWZ Switzerland  
652 SYR Syria  
510 TAZ Tanzania  
800 TAI Thailand  
461 TOG Togo  
052 TRI Trinidad-Tobago  
616 TUN Tunisia  
640 TUR Turkey  
500 UGA Uganda  
365 USR USSR  
675 UAE United Arab Emirates  
651 UAR UAR (Egypt)  
200 UNK United Kingdom  
002 USA United States  
439 UPP Upper Volta  
165 URU Uruguay  
101 VEN Venezuela  
816 VTN Vietnam/North  
990 WSM Western Samoa  
678 YEM Yemen  
681 SYE Yemen/South  
345 YUG Yugoslavia  
551 ZAM Zambia

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| AAPSO   | Afro-Asian People's<br>Solidarity Organization                                      |
| ADB     | Asian Development Bank  |
| AFDB    | African Development Bank  |
| ANZUS   | ANZUS COUNCIL; treaty signed<br>by Australia, New Zealand, and<br>the United States |
| ASEAN   | Association of Southeast<br>Asian Nations   |
| ASPAC   | Asia and Pacific Council  |
| BENELUX | Belgium, Netherlands,<br>Luxembourg Economic Union                                  |
| BIS     | Bank for International<br>Settlements   |
| BLEU    | Belgium-Luxembourg Economic<br>Union  |
| CACM    | Central American Common<br>Market   |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Common Market   |
| CARIFTA | Caribbean Free Trade<br>Association   |
| CEAO    | West African Economic<br>Community  |
| CECLA   | Latin America Economic<br>Co-ordination Commission                                  |
| CEMA    | Council for Economic Mutual<br>Assistance   |
| CENTO   | Central Treaty Organization<br>Colombo Plan<br>Council of Europe                    |
| CERN    | European Organization (formerly   |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
|         | Council for Nuclear Research                              |
| CFTC    | Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation              |
| CIPEC   | Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries   |
| COMECON | (Communist) Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) |
| DAC     | (OECD) Development Assistance Committee                   |
| EAMA    | African States associated with the EEC                    |
| EC      | European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EURATOM)                 |
| ECA     | (UN) Economic Commission for Africa                       |
| ECAFE   | (UN) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East        |
| ECE     | (UN) Economic Commission for Europe                       |
| ECLA    | (UN) Economic Commission for Latin America                |
| ECOSOC  | (UN) Economic and Social Council                          |
| ECOWAS  | Economic Community of West African States                 |
| ECSC    | European Coal and Steel Community                         |
| EEC     | European Economic Community (Common Market)               |
| EFTA    | European Free Trade Association                           |
| EIB     | European Investment Bank                                  |
| ELDO    | European Space Vehicle                                    |



|         |  |
|---------|--|
|         | Launcher Development<br>Organization   |
| EMA     | European Monetary Agreement  |
| ENTENTE | Political-Economic Association<br>of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger,<br>Upper Volta, and Togo |
| ESA     | European Space Agency  |
| ESCAP   | Economic and Social Commission<br>for Asia and the Pacific                                 |
| ESRO    | European Space Research<br>Organization  |
| EURATOM | European Atomic Energy<br>Community  |
| FAO     | Food and Agriculture<br>Organization   |
| GATT    | General Agreement on Tariffs<br>and Trade  |
| IADB    | Inter-American Defense Board   |
| IAEA    | International Atomic Energy<br>Agency  |
| IATA    | International Air Transport<br>Association   |
| IBA     | International Bauxite Association  |
| IBRD    | International Bank for<br>Reconstruction and Development<br>(World Bank)                   |
| ICAO    | International Civil Aviation<br>Organization   |
| ICEM    | Intergovernmental Committee<br>for European Migration                                      |
| ICFTU   | International Confederation<br>of Free Trade Unions  |
| ICRC    | International Committee of the   |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
|          | Red Cross   |
| IDA      | International Development Association                 |
| IDB      | Inter-American Development Bank                       |
| IEA      | International Energy Agency                           |
| IFC      | International Finance Corporation                     |
| IHO      | International Hydrographic Organization               |
| ILO      | International Labor Organization                      |
| IMCO     | Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization  |
| IMF      | International Monetary Fund                           |
| INTELSAT | International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium |
| IPU      | Inter-Parliamentary Union                             |
| IRC      | International Red Cross                               |
| ITU      | International Telecommunication Union                 |
| LAFTA    | Latin American Free Trade Association                 |
| LICROSS  | League of Red Cross Societies                         |
| NATO     | North Atlantic Treaty Organization                    |
| NEA      | (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency                          |
| OAPEC    | Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries    |
| OAS      | Organization of American States                       |
| OAU      | Organization of African Unity                         |
| OCAM     | Common African and Mauritian                          |

## Organization

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| OCAS                 | Organization of Central American States (ODECA)  |
| OECD                 | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development   |
| OPEC                 | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries  |
| RCD                  | Regional Co-operation for Development(Pakistan-Iran-Turkey)  |
| SEABEDS<br>COMMITTEE | (UN) Committee on the Peaceful uses of the Seabed and Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction |
| SEATO                | South-East Asia Treaty Organization  |
| SELA                 | Latin American Economic System   |
| SHAPE                | Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe   |
| TAB                  | (UN) Technical Assistance Board  |
| TDB                  | Trade and Development Board  |
| UDEAC                | Central African Customs and Economic Union   |
| UDEAO                | Customs Union of West African States   |
| UEAC                 | Union of Central African States  |
| UN                   | United Nations Organization  |
| UNCTAD               | UN Conference on Trade and Development   |
| UNDOF                | UN Disengagement Observer Force  |
| UNDP                 | UN Development Program   |
| UNEF                 | UN Emergency Force (in Middle East)  |
| UNESCO               | UN Educational, Scientific and   |

Cultural Organization

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| UNFICYP | UN Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus                                      |
| UNHCR   | UN High Commissioner for Refugees                                     |
| UNICEF  | UN Children's Fund  |
| UNIDO   | UN Industrial Development Organization                                |
| UNRWA   | UN Relief and Works Agency for<br>Palestine Refugees in the Near East |
| UNTSO   | UN Truce Supervision Organization<br>(in the Middle East)             |
| UPU     | Universal Postal Union  |
| WCC     | World Council of Churches   |
| WCL     | World Confederation of Labor  |
| WEU     | Western European Union  |
| WFTU    | World Federation of Trade Unions                                      |
| WHO     | World Health Organization   |
| WMO     | World Meteorological Organization                                     |
| WPC     | World Peace Council   |